

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS.

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THOMAS JACKMAN, Rodolph, Boone county.

Our Terms CANNOT be misunderstood.—Those indebted to us for last year's subscription, can make payment to the above named gentlemen; also, advance payment for the present volume.

The Death of Harrison.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

What! soared the old eagle to die at the sun?
Lies he stiff with spread wings at the goal he had won!

Are there spirits more blest than the planet of even,
Who mount to their zenith, then melt into Heaven—
No waning of fire, no quenching of ray,
But rising, still rising, when passing away?
Farwield, gallant eagle! thou'rt buried in light!
God speed unto Heaven, lost star of our night!

Death! Death in the White House! Ah, never before.

Trod his skeleton foot on the President's floor!
He is looked for in hovel, and dreamed in hall—
The King in his closet keeps lute and lull—
The youth in his birth-place, the old man at home,
Make clean from the door-stone, the path to the tomb—

But the lord of this mansion was cradled not there—
In a churchyard far off stands his beckoning bier!
He is here as the wave-crest heaves flashing on high—

As the arrow is stopped by its prize in the sky—
The arrow to earth, and the foam to the shore—
Death finds them when swiftness and sparkle are o'er.

But Harrison's death fills the climax of story—
He went with his old stride—from glory to glory!

Lay his sword on his breast! There's no spot on its blade.

In whose cankered breath his bright laurels will fade!

'Twas the first to lead on at humanity's call—
It was stayed with sweet mercy when "glory" was all!

As calm in the council as gallant in war,
He fought for his country and not its "hurrah!"
In the path of the hero with pity he trod—
Let him pass with his sword to the presence of God!

What more! Shall we on, with his ashes! Yet stay,

He hath rul'd the wide realm of a king in his day!
At his word, like a monarch's, went treasure and land—

The bright gold of thousands has passed thro' his hand—
Is there nothing to show of his glittering hoard?

No jewel to deck the rude hilt of his sword—
No trappings—no horses!—what had he, but now?

On!—on with his ashes!—he left but his plough!
Brave old Cincinnati! Unwind ye his sheet!

Let him sleep as he liv'd—with his rusted at his feet!

Follow now, as ye list! The first mourner to day
Is the nation—whose father is taken away!

Wife, children and neighbor, may moan at his knell—
He was "lover and friend" to his country, as well!

For the stars on our banner, grown suddenly dim,
Let us weep in our darkness—but weep not for him!

Not for him—who, departing, leaves millions in tears!

Not for him—who has died full of honor and years
Not for him—who ascended Fame's ladder so high,
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky,
It is blessed to go when so ready to die!

MATRIMONY.

- 1.—That man must lead a happy life,
- 2.—Who's free from Matrimonial chains,
- 3.—Who is directed by a wife,
- 4.—Is sure to suffer by his pains.

- 1.—Adam could find no solid peace,
- 2.—When Eve was given for a mate,
- 3.—Until he saw a woman's face,
- 4.—Adam was in a happy state.

- 1.—In all the female face appear,
- 2.—Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride;
- 3.—Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
- 4.—Ne'er's known in woman to reside.

- 1.—What tongue is able to unfold,
- 2.—The falsehood that in woman dwells;
- 3.—The worth in woman we behold,
- 4.—Is almost imperceptible.

- 1.—Cursed be the foolish men I say,
- 2.—Who changes from his singleness;
- 3.—Who will not yield to woman's sway,
- 4.—Is sure of perfect blessedness.

7.—To advocate the Ladies' cause, you will read the 1st and 3d and 2d and 4th lines together.

It appears most natural to read as printed.

Good news is a silver dollar, current at all times and convenient in all places.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 2.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

No. 10.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLING.

A LARGE BUSINESS ON A SMALL CAPITAL.

One of the most extraordinary cases of swindling—as ingenious and daring as extraordinary—which has been for some time developing itself, is now creating great excitement in this community. The exploits of Stith, Hines and King are completely eclipsed, and the climax of rascality has been attained in the present instance—the particulars of which we give as follows:

Two men, calling themselves Chambers and Mackey, were some months ago residing in this city. They had originally a capital of about \$1000, out of which they have managed to raise something more than \$100,000 by means of swindling! One is said to be a native of New York and the other a Scotchman. Chambers appears to have been "head devil," and his cunning, cool impudence and knowledge of finances combined, stand unprecedented in the annals of crime. He was once arrested in Baltimore on behalf of the Charleston banks for frauds committed on them, and sent to the Penitentiary, where he served out his time.

While here Mackey kept an account with the City and Commercial Banks, depositing and drawing small notes frequently, and on one occasion he overdraw at the City Bank for \$4000. After this he kept out of the way for several days, but he was finally arrested, when he said it was an unintentional mistake, refunded the money and had the matter hushed. From Mobile he corresponded with Mr. Hall, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, on the subjects of finance, exchanges, &c. From this Bank he obtained two certificates of deposit—one for \$60, the other for \$1,000 in specie.—The \$60 he raised to \$1,000, which was presented by a man in company with Mackey. The paying teller refused to pay it, saying it was not in the hand writing of the receiving teller, who, on being called, at first said it was not in his hand writing—Mackey, laughing, said to him—"What deny your own hand writing?—Don't you remember having given me that certificate of date of its date?—Refer to your books."—This was done, and the date, number and amount were found to agree. The money was paid and nothing more then thought about it. The genuine certificate for \$1,000 was retained by the villain, and is supposed to have been altered to a much larger amount and sold.

Mackey afterwards got several other certificates from the same bank on specie deposits, which have all been altered; and the Cashier is already advised of seven which were never negotiated by the bank. One for \$13,000 was sold at Louisville; one for \$13,000 at Cincinnati; one at Philadelphia for \$21,000; and one at New York for \$23,000, besides others not recollected.

The mail from New York on Saturday last brought to the address of a commercial house in this city a certificate of deposit purporting to be No. 422, for \$23,000 in specie in the Commercial Bank, which had been altered, probably from \$123, and sold to a broker in New York. This is the last which has been discovered, but it is probable many more may yet come to hand.

Pursuit has been made after the swindlers from Louisville, Cincinnati, Mobile and this city. A young Scotchman, who can identify them, was despatched from this city a week since for Canada, where it is thought they intend to go.

DEMOCRACY—Look at it.

What sort of an idea can such politicians as the author of the following, who calls himself "A Democrat," have of free Representative Government?

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY, MARCH 31.
Would it not be advisable for the Governor to call an Extra Session of the Legislature? The alarming condition of the country seems to us to require it. When Charleston was partially burnt down, the emergency was universally deemed of sufficient importance to assemble the Representatives of the People in an extraordinary convention. But what was the destruction of a few millions of property compared to the dangers that overhung us from the approaching extra session of Congress, and which might be averted by the exercise of a TIMELY INTERFERENCE? Let the Legislature meet, let THE STATE ENJOY COMPLETE MILITARY ORGANIZATION, and instruct the Governor, in case a National Bank or Protective Tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon forth with a Convention of the People of South Carolina to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation—no delay. Every thing depends on their bold, uncompromising decision. His Excellency has pledged himself to the world to meet the crisis, should it arrive, as it ought to be met.—His responsibility is great. Let him take no counsel of timid and interested politicians. The People—the People, whose servant he is—expect him to do his duty.

IF WE WOULD HAVE PEACE, WE MUST AT LEAST BE PREPARED TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE.—A 1793, Gen. Washington, in an address to both Houses of Congress, said: "I am pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and exact the fulfillment of duties towards us. The people ought not to indulge a persuasion contrary to the order of human events. There is no rank due to the nation, which will be withheld, if not lost by the known weakness and absolute neglect to improve our system of defence. If we desire to avoid insult we must be ready to repel it."

We like to see a dandy walking on his heels over a crossing for fear of mudding his boots. It is decidedly genteel.

We like to see a beautiful woman, on the ground that rarity is the spice of life.

We have a bad dinner, it has a bad effect on our evening editorials.

We like widows—they are always interesting and always twenty-five or twenty-eight.—They never grow old.

We like toleration and charity, we detest bigotry and ultraism.

[From the Kentucky Farmer.]

PRIZE ESSAY.

The committee have considered the two essays upon the subject of hemp culture, and whilst they believe both compositions show great reflection, as well as close observation and long experience, they, however, think the essay by A. Beatty, on the whole, imparts the most information, and will of consequence, be most useful to agricultural cultivators—we, therefore, award the premium accordingly.

With great diffidence in our judgment, your obedient servants,

C. M. CLAY,
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, of Shelby,
W. CLARKE,
WARRICK MILLER.

AN ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

The first thing to be done, by a person who is about to engage in the culture of hemp, is to rear seed for his future crop. This is not only important, as regards economy, but still more so for other reasons. There is no seed so easily injured and rendered unfit for sowing, as that upon which we depend for producing a hemp crop. If the seed is perfectly sound, has been well ripened, and not injured by heating after it is housed, the hemp cultivator knows how much to sow to the acre, to make it yield to the best advantage. But if the seed has been injured by heating, or from any other cause is so defective that only half or two thirds will come up, the crop will be greatly injured. If too small a quantity of seed be sown, the stalks will grow large and coarse; and besides producing less, the quality of the hemp will be inferior. If, to insure a sufficient degree of thickness, you sow a double quantity of seed to the acre, and all should come up, there is not only loss of one half of the seed, but the crop will be injured, in consequence of the hemp being too much crowded.

It is said by some farmers that you cannot easily sow too much seed on the ground, as it will thin itself sufficiently, and only so much will grow as it will support; and that by sowing an over quantity of seed, the danger of the hemp growing too coarse will be obviated. This is certainly true, but where a double quantity of seed is sown; that portion of the hemp which will not come to perfection will take from the more thrifty plants a part of the nourishment which they would otherwise have received, up to the period when the underlying hemp perishes, and consequently will not attain as great a height as it would otherwise have done. Besides, that portion of the hemp which perishes, will be an obstruction in cutting, spreading and breaking, without furnishing any lint. It may, therefore, be laid down as a correct principle, in the culture of hemp, that only so much seed should be sown per acre, as the soil will bring to perfection, or as near that quantity as practicable. But as it is impossible to distribute the seed so as to give to every foot of ground its due proportion, it is more safe to sow rather an over than an under quantity of seed.

The foregoing considerations, it is believed will be sufficient to impress upon the cultivators of hemp the importance of raising their own seed. They will thus have a perfect knowledge of its quality, and will therefore know how to regulate the quantity, to be sown per acre. They will, moreover, be assured that it is free from other seeds, such as foxtail, &c.

The richest ground is the best adapted to raising of hemp seed. And that which has been highly manured is better than newly cleared land, even of the most fertile quality. Land which has been long in grass, and pastured by cattle or sheep, is very suitable for the purpose. To prepare ground for hemp seed, it should be pulverized by repeatedly ploughing; and if grass land is intended to be used, should be ploughed the preceding fall, so that the ground may be not only more completely pulverized, but that the danger of the hemp being cut by worms may be avoided. Timothy meadow, upon which sheep have been long pastured, during the winter, is finely adapted for hemp seed, but it should be ploughed in the fall, and, if not very rich, should have a dressing of manure.

The seed should be planted as we do corn, either in hills or drills. I prefer the former, because it admits of easier and better cultivation, as the plough can be used both ways. It is usual to plant five feet apart, each way, and suffer four or five stalks to stand in a hill until the blossom hemp appears, and at the proper time cut out the blossom or male hemp; and, if necessary, a part of the seed hemp, so as to reduce to one stalk in the hill. If each hill should contain one stalk there would be two seed stalks for each twenty four and a half square feet. This will give a greater number of seed stalks per acre than planting five feet each way, and leaving two in a hill. According to this plan, each seed plant will stand by itself, and having its appropriate space of ground, can spread its branches without obstruction. According to the other plan, two seed plants, standing together, will obstruct each other, in putting forth lateral branches, and can scarcely be expected to produce twice as much seed as the single stalk.

The ground for hemp seed, having been well prepared by at least two ploughings, and a number of harrowings, sufficient to pulverize the ground, it should be laid off

as above directed, and planted in the same manner as corn, except that the seed need not be covered more than an inch or an inch and a half deep. Twelve or fifteen seed should be dropped in each hill, which should be somewhat scattered to prevent them from being too much crowded in the hill. Though good hemp seed is certain to come up, yet it is prudent to plant about the number suggested to guard against casualties. Soon after the hemp seed comes up, a small shovel plough should be run through, both ways, once in a row. If the ground is not foul, the ploughing may be delayed till the hemp is a few inches high, which will enable the ploughman to avoid throwing the dirt on the tender plants. The hoes should follow the second ploughing, and clean away the weeds, if any, in or near the hill, and thin out the hemp to seven or eight stalks. These should be the most thrifty plants, and somewhat separated from each other. The ploughing should be repeated, from time to time, so as to keep the ground light and free from weeds. And when the plants are about a foot or a foot and a half high, the hoes should again go over the ground and carefully cut down any weeds or grass which may have escaped the plough. The plants should be still further thinned out, at this time, leaving but four in a hill, and some fine mould drawn around the plants, so as to cover any small weeds that may have come up around them. After seed hemp has attained the height of a foot and a half, it will soon be too large to plough, but it ought to have one ploughing after the last hoeing. The ground, by this time, will have become so much shaded by the hemp plants as to prevent the weeds from growing, so as to do any injury, and nothing more need be done but for a boy to follow the plough, and (if three and a half feet be the distance of the hills apart) reduce the number of plants invariably to three, taking care to remove those which the last ploughing may have broken or injured, by the treading of the horse or otherwise.

The next operation will be to cut out the blossom or male hemp. This, according to the opinion of some farmers, should be done as soon as the blossoms begin to show, in order to make room for the seed hemp to grow and spread its branches. This opinion must be taken with some allowance. The farina or pollen of the male hemp is necessary to fertilize the seed bearing plants. The seed of the latter would be wholly unproductive, if the whole of the male hemp should be cut before its pollen has been thrown out. If those farmers who cut their blossom hemp at the first moment it can be distinguished from the seed bearing plants, do not entirely destroy their seed, it is because many blooming plants escape, in consequence of their not having shown their sex at the time the blossom hemp is cut, or because adjacent hemp fields may have furnished a sufficient quantity of pollen to fertilize, at least in part, the seed bearing plants. It is important to cut the male hemp so soon as it has performed its office, because much room is thereby afforded to the seed bearing plants to spread their branches.

The following course might be pursued with advantage. When the seed hemp has so far advanced as to enable one readily to distinguish the male from the female plants, let all the blossom hemp be cut out, except one stalk in every other hill, and every other row. This would leave one stalk of male hemp for every four hills. These, together with the stalks which should thereafter blossom, would be sufficient to fertilize all the seed bearing plants, and secure a crop of perfect seed. After the blossom plants, thus left, have been permitted to remain until they have pretty well discharged their pollen (which can easily be ascertained by dust ceasing to flow from them when agitated) they, also, should be cut down. Some farmers top the seed plants, when five or six feet high, to make them branch more freely, but this is not necessary where but one or two seed bearing plants are suffered to remain in each hill.

Hemp seed should be planted early in the month of April. Early planting succeeds best. If the ground is in proper condition, it may be planted even as early as the middle of March. Hemp is a hardy plant, and will not as supposed by some, be injured by frost. It is also an error to suppose seed hemp should not be cut before it receives a slight frost. If planted early, it will be fit to cut from the first to the fifteenth of September, and there is no necessity to wait for frost. On the contrary, it is better to cut before it receives any frost, because the seeds drop out by handling much more easily after it has received a frost than before, and consequently there will be greater waste. In cutting the seed plants, care should be taken to agitate them as little as possible, as the seeds drop out very easily when they are ripe. A sharp hemp hook, of a circular form, is the best instrument for cutting seed hemp. The operator should grasp the stalk in one hand, and bend it gently towards him, and with the other should place the blade of the hemp hook against the stalk, about a foot from the ground, and by a gentle pull the stalk will be cut transversely, with but little agitation. The stalks should be laid gently on the ground, so as not to shatter out the seed, four hills in a heap. This operation should be performed in the morning, while the dew is on the hemp, as the seeds will then be less liable to shatter out. There are two modes of managing seed hemp after it is cut. One is to set the stalks up in open shocks, until they are sufficiently dry to thresh out the seed, and then haul them on a sled to a dirt floor,

prepared for the purpose, and there thresh out the seed.

The other method is to prepare a large floor on the earth, adjacent to the seed hemp, and by means of forks and poles arranged along the floor, to set up the seed plants in a kind of a rick, the butts on the ground, and the tops against the pole on each side.

The former plan is objectionable, upon the ground that all the seed which shatters out before the time of threshing, will be lost and also, because of the impossibility of removing the seed hemp from the shocks to the slide without a considerable loss of seed. The latter plan requires more labor in preparing the floor, but is much more economical in saving seed, and should be preferred. A sled should be employed to transfer the seed hemp to the floor. If a sheet be spread on the sled, there will be scarcely any loss of seed in hauling, as it can be driven so close to the floor as that all the seed that may shatter off in hauling will either fall on the sheet or on the floor. The seed hemp should be suffered to stand in rick till thoroughly dry. If it should receive some rain, it will be an advantage, as this will cause the seed to separate more readily from the chaff, and will facilitate the operation of threshing. If the season should be very wet there may be danger of the seed sprouting in the rick. This must be guarded against, by opening the tops of the hemp, (which will have been pressed together by the rain) so as to give it air and sun, as soon as the weather clears off. After much rain the seed may be threshed out, even when the tops are quite damp, or even wet, and it should be got out without delay, to prevent the seed from sprouting. But if got out when damp, the chaff and hemp seed will become warm in a few hours after it is heaped up. To prevent its injuring, it should be run through a fan, on the same day it is threshed, and taken to the barn or some dry shelter, where it should be spread out, and frequently raked or stirred, until it becomes thoroughly dry, and cured, when it should be again run through the fan, and put away in barrels with open heads in a house which is dry, and to which rats can have no access, as they are very destructive to hemp seed. A house erected upon posts, four feet high, is the best security against these troublesome animals. If the seed hemp get a rain after it is set up in a rick, it may be threshed out in a week or ten days, or sooner if it begins to sprout. If it get no rain it may stand longer in rick. The most convenient mode of threshing is for each hand to have a plank, about twelve or fifteen feet, and fifteen or eighteen inches wide, set up against the pole, (at an angle of forty-five degrees) against which the seed hemp was ricketed. The operator threshes out the seed by taking one, two, or three plants at a time, according to their size, in his hands, and beating them against the planks. As the seed comes out very easily, a few blows, sufficient to knock all the seed out, when the plants are thrown off the floor, in heaps, where they may be burnt, or may be used for covering shelters for hogs, cattle, &c. They are said to be valuable also for making charcoal for powder manufacture. They are of no value for lint.

It is the safest course, even when the seed hemp is perfectly dry at the time of threshing, to haul the seed, after it has been once run through the fan, to the barn or some dry shelter, and there spread it out, thin, and suffer it to become thoroughly cured before it is cleaned and put away. This will be a great security against its heating in the barrels, which would be certain to spoil the seed. If, however, the seed hemp has stood long enough in rick, for the seed to become perfectly cured, the trouble of hauling it to the barn may be dispensed with and it may be run a second time through the fan, at the place where it is threshed. But to avoid getting dirt with the seed, it should be run upon a sheet, at the second cleaning, and measured there into bags.

Old seed will generally not answer for sowing. During the summer succeeding the year in which it was reared, it goes through a heat which destroys its vegetative powers. If, however, it were to be spread out thin, on a dry floor, before the commencement of warm weather and kept thus spread out during the summer, there can be no doubt it would answer for sowing the ensuing year. But it is always safest not to trust to old seed without having first tested it by planting a certain number of seeds, and thus ascertaining how many will vegetate.

The floor for getting out seed should be prepared before the time for cutting arrives. It should be as convenient as practicable to save hauling. I usually leave a space along side of my seed hemp, for the purpose. This may be planted in pumpkins, and cultivated with the plough.—Shortly before the seed hemp is fit to cut, the pumpkins and vines are removed, the ground is well harrowed and then trod by horses, until it becomes sufficiently solid, and is then scraped with hoes, to make it smooth, swept, &c.

The next step in the process of hemp-raising, is to prepare the ground for receiving the seed. This should be done by thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Hemp, more than most other crops, requires that this should be done in as complete and perfect a manner as possible. The hemp grower may always expect his crop to be increased in proportion as this operation is well performed. This can be best accomplished by ploughing the ground intended for hemp the preceding fall, or early in the winter, so that it may have the benefit of the winter frosts. It should be ploughed

deep, and left in a rough state without harrowing. Not a hoof should be suffered to go upon it. Shortly before sowing, it should again be ploughed and harrowed.—The latter is necessary to level the ground, in order to prevent the seed from rolling in to the sinosity, and thus rendering the hemp uneven. It should now be sowed and harrowed both ways, or harrowed one way and then rolled or brushed the other way. This is preferable as it will lay the surface of the ground more level, and will facilitate the cutting operation, enabling the workmen to cut closer to the ground and thus save lint. This is the most advisable course for early sowing, when there is always a sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up. But if there is any doubt about there being sufficient moisture in the ground to cause all the seed to vegetate, it is more safe to plough the seed in with shovel ploughs. These will cover the seed to such a depth as will insure their coming up, unless the ground should be very dry. In that case there is no alternative but to wait for rain before you sow. Different opinions prevail as to the proper quantity of seed to be sown per acre. My experience, which has been considerable, convinces me that the quantity of good seed, upon well prepared ground, and sown when there is moisture enough to bring it all up, need not exceed one bushel and an eighth per acre; but as the most skillful sower cannot scatter the seed so as to give every portion of the ground its due proportion, it would be advisable to sow a bushel and a peck per acre. Manured ground does not answer so well for hemp so well the first year, as that which has been laying long in grass. If recently and highly manured it is apt to make the hemp grow too coarse. Land which has been several years in clover, (if it had not been previously too much reduced by bad husbandry,) is well adapted to hemp, but it is sometimes seriously affected by the cut worm and other insects. To guard against these, clover should always be ploughed the previous fall or early in the winter. A still greater safeguard is to sow clover ground late in the month of May.

Hemp may be sown upon the same ground many years in succession, to great advantage; and as after the first year, the cut worm is usually not very troublesome, there will be a necessity of taking the precaution of sowing late only one year.

Land which has long lain in blue grass, especially if pastured by sheep, is finely adapted to the growth of hemp. But to make it produce well the first year, it is essential that the seed should be well turned over, the preceding fall, so that it may have time to decompose, and be thoroughly pulverized.

Newly cleaned land is not so good for hemp as that which has been in cultivation a year or two in corn. But if sowed after corn, the stalks should be cut close to the ground the previous fall, and the roots of the corn turned under with a large plow, so that they may have time to rot. They will be somewhat in the way, in cutting hemp the first year, but will be no trouble afterwards.

It is very important for the hemp grower, to have his ground for hemp set apart in fields, in which nothing else grows. There may be kept for hemp a great length of time without any change, and consequently there will be no necessity for suffering any kind of stock to go upon the hemp ground. The soil will thus be kept light and mellow. As soon as the hemp, of the previous crop, is off the ground, it should be ploughed deep, turning all the hemp stubble and roots under. If this can be done in time to have the benefit of the spring frosts, so much the better. It should not be harrowed (if ploughed early enough to have the benefit of the spring frosts) till the time for sowing. With one harrowing before, and two after, the crop will be pitched. If, in consequence of rains, the ground has baked, it would be advisable to plough the seed in with shovel ploughs, so as to tender the ground light. And in all cases where there is a doubt whether there is a sufficient quantity of moisture in the ground to bring the seed up by harrowing, use shovel plough should be substituted, as it will cover the seed much deeper, where it will find moisture to make it vegetate.—If harrowed in, when the ground is very dry, that which is covered to some depth will sprout and come up, but that portion of the seed which lies near the surface will vegetate till it rains. If there be only one week between the coming up of the first and last portion of the seed, the latter will be so far behind the other as to be always what is called underling hemp, and will be of no value, whilst that which come up first will be too thin, and will consequently grow very coarse. This should be most carefully guarded against.

Hemp may be sowed at any time between the 10th of April and last of May, when the ground is in a proper state for sowing; that is, neither too wet nor too dry. Early sowed hemp generally produces the best crop. It would be best to sow not later than the 20th of May, if it can be avoided. But hemp sowed the 10th of June will make itself before frost, though in general the crop will be light. To give time to cut a large crop of hemp before it becomes too ripe, it should be sowed at different times, so as to allow four or five weeks between the first and last sowing.

Some seasons hemp may be sowed as early as the first of April. Frosts will not destroy it, but if sowed too early, its growth may be considered checked by a succession of cold frosty weather, after the hemp gets up. This will have the effect of preventing it from attaining the height to which it ought to grow, and will considerably reduce the yield per acre. There is, however, not much danger of this, if not sowed before the 10th of April. If the last sowing be on the 20th of May, there will be a period of forty days between the first and last sowing. This will produce such a difference in the period of ripening, as to give sufficient time for cutting and rickling.

The time for cutting or pulling is indicated by the leaves of the male hemp becoming yellow, and most of them dropping off. Upon a close examination about this period, it will be found that some of the blossom stalks will turn a entirely shed their leaves, and begin to turn a